SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Rebecca Clyde with a Cargo of Cotton.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY.

More than Two Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE

THE CITY SHELLED FOR TWO HOURS.

Beveral Persons Killed and Wounded.

FEARFUL SCENES

Particulars of Burning,

he steamer Rebecca Clyde, Captain Willetts, belong to the New York and Washington Steamship Com (which vessel left this port some three weeks since

he brings as passengers Messrs. Archibald Baxter, C. P. Babook and Frank Lathrop, the committee ap-ated by the Produce Exchange and Chamber of Com-ree to proceed to Savannah in charge of the pro-

oca Clyde is laden with five hundred bales of on, on government account, and one hundred and enty-two tierces of rice.

cargoes of the Daniel Webster and Greyhound were he act of being taken from on board. All the prosd. The rapidity of movement exhibited in send e supplies to Savannah is worthy of much com ation. The members of the committee have ad-

TIMEN AS OUR VOYAGE OR YOUR STEAMERIFF COMTIMENT—AS OUR VOYAGE OR YOUR STEAMER Rebecca
is now all but ended, it becomes our duty, repreig the Chainber of Commerce and Produce Exs, to return you our heartfelt thanks for the hosyou have experienced on board, not only on the
ge to and from Savannah, but during our entire
mathers. We take pleasure in adding that Captain
its, and his officers and crew, have been unremitin their efforts to promote our comforts, and by
thorough discipline and strict attention to their
is have inspired us throughout with the nimest conwell fact every detail of the steamer's part, in
ovement for the relief of the needy of Savannah,
sen carried out in the same magnanimous spirit
is prompted your original offer.

can but regret that the delay which occurred at
mak should have so prolonged the voyage as to
the merico incurred by you a much greater one,
seconiary point of view, than could at first be antici; and we trust you will find your reward in the re-

that her errand of mercy, so faithfully her to be classed hereafter with the Griswold and other ships come

THE CONFLAGRATION AT SAVANNAH.

Mr. Thomas J. Cummins' Despatch.

SAYANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29, 1865. annah has escaped being laid in ashes; as it stands, as suffered terribly. The fire king has visited her massed scenes of desolation, wreck, poverty and suffering.

Lad not an all wise Providence interposed to stem the
surrent of destruction, there would not now be a stone

These who happened to be in the city of Savannah on the night of the 27th of January and the morning of the 38th will not soon forget the events which transpired during that period. The horrors of such a time can y be met with more than once in a lifetime.

withstanding the fact that the city lay in the grasp ns subjects for watchfulness and care, yet univer There were many to be found who predicted supposed that a terrible calamity might soon overtake the city and its inhabitants. But these felicitous antici-

Eleven o'clock struck from the Exchange Building. and its echoes had scarcely died away when the fire bel stern part of the city indicated the locality in which the fire commenced. The fire apparatus were speedily on their way, but their onward movements were quickly checked in consequence of events which will appear

work of an incendiary or purely accidental has not yet been demonstrated. Some assert that it was rebel hands hich applied the torch, and it may be well here to repult of accident. The general feeling in Savannah is

parent that there was little hope of staying the rapid ogress of the devouring element.

Half an hour from the commencement found the sames leaping furiously from building to building. A few words might be said as to the Fire Department of vannah in this connection. Their organization and ant of activity are matter of much reproach. members are nearly all negroes, and, in of fire, somewhat tardy in their moveth alarming proportions, thereby saving property of mease value and preventing death and suffering. The men came within a few hundred yards of the fire, but ring that one of the buildings contained a large bunt of ammunition and shell, they did not deem hat the flames, not meeting with any impediment, weered wildly on their mission of destruction and death. one block was enveloped in a single blaze and the Fire King became truly a monarch of strength and defiance.

ception of the military on duty and a few citizens all in the city had retired to rest. When aroused by the explosions the people did not, or could not, understand the cause of such a tumult. The noise bore strong re-semblance to the movements of a fierce battle. While the fire gained headway the explosions became more rapid and continuous, leaving ground for the suspicion that the combatants were drawing nearer and nearer. air the truth burst upon them

When the fire burst into its full magnitude the scene resented was one of fierce and thrilling grandeur. No per can fully describe, nor any artist properly delineate, the awful majesty of the picture. The night was calm and clear. Fortunately there was no strong wind blow-ing at the time. By standing on an elevated position high in the air, carrying destruction, and, in some cases, death, with them. The lurid flames lit up the horizon for miles around. The sparks of fire flew through the air over the entire city, and in several instances fired buildings at its new and original charm to the grandeur of the whole and thither in every direction; the military were ordered belief that the arsenal contained a large quantity shake the city to atoms. Some simple fire ventured the assertion that General Hardee had come this assertion looked anything like reasonable. Then as the most cordin' fraternal relations had existed be

m the explosion of the shells. From account assertion. It is true, however, that quite a number of

from the arsenal. The streets leading to the locality were Hundreds of people were in the streets, and some had several paid dearly for their carelessness. One young man had his arm shattered dangerously, while another received a severe fracture of the leg. Some others were West Broad street, leading to the river, the shells fel-thick and fast, and the streets became well sprinkled

wounding the inmates. On the corner of Barnard and Liberty streets, some considerable distance from the fire. these impolite visitors. The shell entered one of the bed rooms, where part of the family reposed, but no serious

A fireman, named John Butler, while on duty in St. Julien street, was struck by a fragment of shell, which tore open his head in a fearful manner. On being reto a place of safety, he died in a short time af terwards. Several heart rending incidents of a similar confusion incident upon the affair, it is impossible for the present to give details.

The gallant General Grover, now post commander at his headquarters, when a heavy piece of shell whizzed past his head. It could not have been more than two strength. Had the General been standing in a different attitude, the probability is that he would have been

stricken dead.

A CHIVALROUS ACT.

Close to the arsenal, on the opposite side of the street, was a building in which several shells had been placed. On the sidewalk also were a number of the missiles. The fire was raging with fury at this time, the flames threatening every moment to reach the other side of the street and cause these shells to explode. It is said that a small quantity of powder also lay stored in this building. The great feat to be accomplished was the removal of this ordnance. Few could be found daring enough to risk their lives in this act. None could tell but that the next shell from the arsenal would be hurled into their midst, or cause the explosion of all the dangerous material which they were endeavering to remove. But brave men were found to do the work, and those men belonged to the Nineteenth corps of the United States Army. They were under command of Lieutenant Colonel York and Captain Weston. A hand cart was brought, the shells put into into it, and in this manner were carried away. Beveral citizens were in the vicinity, to whom appeals were made for assistance; but they refused. One excused himself on the ground of being affected with a rupture; another had a sore arm; a third a sore leg. These were somewhat lame excuses; but the gallant act was accomplished, notwithstanding. All honor to the noble fellows who thus risked their lives to save others! Were it not for their exertions much more damage would have resulted.

ever, without running the gauntiet of a severe bombardment.

THE MIGHT AMONG THE SHEPENG.

The steamers America, Daniel Webster, Rebecca Clyde, Suo-Nada, Greyhound, and over one hundred other crafts were lying in the river under the bluff. Although a considerable distance removed from the scene of confagration, yet they were not altogether deprived of a little shelling. Several fragments struck on the decks of some, while a number lodged in the river on the opposite side of them. The steamers had their machinery all ready, so as to cut loose and sail out into the stream should occasion require it. A tug and a revenue cutter got up steam, so as to aid any vessels which might require assistance. Every precaution was taken, so that in case of fire on board it might easily be extinguished. A number of women, with children in their arms, made application to be allowed on board the ships; but the orders of the military guard were to pase none. This was hard, as the poor creatures were suffering with cold and fatigue. Captain James Boiger, of the Daniel Webster, to his honor be it said, made every effort in order to get a number of these poor women on board his vessel, but all to no purpose. The orders were peremptory.

The scene from the shipping was, perhaps, more fearfully grand than from any other point. I went aloft in the rigging of the Daniel Webster, so as to have a full view of the configration. It was almost as bright as day from the intensity of the fames. The dark clouds of smoke rose higher and higher, while immense sheets of smoke rose higher and higher, while immense sheets of smoke rose higher and higher, while immense sheets of smoke rose higher and higher, while immense sheets of smoke rose higher and higher, while immense sheets of smoke rose higher and higher, while it meaned the clouds of smoke rose higher and higher, while it meaned the clouds of smoke rose higher and higher, while it meaned to the rose alighting on the deck of the Daniel Webster. The water from the reservoir, already alluded to,

eye was sickened with the miserable appearance of everything en which it rested. A large growd had assembled to look at the pitiful acene. Hundreds of citizens were there, anxious to know the true condition of their friends. The sufferers by the fire were on hand, busily engaged in picking up any article of property belonging to them which might have escaped the fangs of the devouring element. Firemen poured water upon the ruins. Fragments of abeli were thickly scattened on the ground in the vicinity. Some few explosions took place during the day, making it anything but safe to hover around the locality. Hundreds of these shells remained piled up amid the rains of the arsensi; but these had not received their ammunition. Some, however, looked upon them with a very suspicious eye, and hurriedly decamped on catching the first glimple. About eight o'clock in the morning two women were slightly injured from an explosion. This accident had the effect of keeping numbers away from the locality.

A HORED STRICACE.

The remains of two persons were found opposite the arsenal; one lay on the sidewalk, and the other loside a building. A group of persons surrounded the former, brought together from morbid curiosity. The spectacle was truly a sickening one. The body was burned to a crisp, nothing remaining but the trunk and head. The upper part of the skull was knocked completely off, leading to the supposition that the unfortunate individual had, been stricken to the earth by a fragment of shell, and thus rendered powerless to make his escape. The poor fellow met with a terrible death.

DIRECTION OF THE FIRE—THE BUILDINGS CONSUMED.

As before stated, the fire commenced on the north side of Tubby street, between Ann and St. Gall streets, in the stable of Mrs. Morrell. It then extended to Ann street, corner of Tubby street, and from thence to the armenal. The following additional property is known to have been destroyed.—Walnut street, four houses; Orange street, ten houses; St. Gall street, fourteen houses; West Broad street

A German named Isaac Stamflis, a resident of Morristown, N. J., and reputed to be a man of considerabl town, N. J., and reputed to be a man of considerable means, was up before Judge Pope, of Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of Habetta Wein, a very fascinating young woman, whose husband keeps a lager beer saloon at 139 Washington street. From the affidivit taken it appears that Stamfils went into Wein's saloon and took a glass of beer, and also treated Mrs. Wein, who was alone in the house. Mrs. W. testifies that he then put his arms around her, when she broke away and ran into the back room, followed by accused, who seized hold of and threw her upon a sofa, and while attempting to commit an outrage her husband and a man named Hermann Van Der Fecht, were attracted by her call for help and came in. The men testify that when Stamfils was thus discovered he begged to be let go, and gave into their hands two gold watches and forty-five dollars in money and a pocketbook containing papers; that accused attempted to get away, and, while struggling, bit Wein's finger and drew a knife on him. They then bound accused with a rope until they procured the assistance of another man, and then took him before Judge Pope. Stamfils alleges that the parties had concocted a conspiracy against him for the purpose of exterping money. He says that Wein and Van Der Fecht had made an arrangement to furnish him two substitutes, and he called at the house according to agreement; that shortly after entering the house these two men came in from the rear yard, attacked and knocked him down with a club, and, after beating him severely, bound his legs with a rope; that he then took out two gold watches, and awailet containing a one hundred dollar bill, and other bills amounting to forty-five dollars, which he offered them if they would let him go. They took the property and then took him before the Judge, and delivered to him the watches and money, less the hundred was admitted to bail.

ARRET OF AN ALLEGED PICEFOCRET.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICEPOCKET.

THE PEACE MISSION.

President Lincoln En Route for Fortress Monroe.

Interview to be Held There With Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell.

Reasons Why the Conference is Not Held in Washington.

The Reception of the Rebel Commissioners Within the Union Lines.

The Soldiers of Both Armies Greet Them

With Hearty Cheers,

Our Special Washington Despatch. Washington, Feb. 2, 1868.
The peace excitement has somewhat quieted down are to-day; but the probabilities and possibilities of a ion of hostilities, as a consequence of the efforts

now being made for that purpose, are generally disby the rather precipitate departure of President Lincoln, with a single attendant and a carpet bag, for Annapolis, 'change of base' was universal, and the conclusion most generally entertained opinion, and which seems bessubstantiated, is that Mr. Blair, while in Richmond

reference to a settlement they should have an audience more radical republicans against Mr. Blair, and inci-dentally against the President, for the steps that have already been taken, with a quasi-official endorsement by the venerable diplomatist, rendered the reception of the ble. Mr. Seward was accordingly sent to meet them sonal interview with the President, and he, to solve the difficulty, went to meet them, instead of allowing them

It will perhaps be some days before anything can be certainly known as to the nature of the propositions that may be submitted or the result of the interview.

The attempt in the Senate to-day to take up the resc lution in reference to the Blair mission was unsuccessful, and pending present conferences it is not probable that

The Press Despatch.

Washington, Feb. a, 1866.
To day, at eleven o'clock, President Lincoln left
Washington by a special train for Annapolis, for the purpose, it is understood, of joining Secretary Seward at
Fortress Mouroe or City Point, to hold an interview with

Hunter and John A. Campbell.

President Lincoln took his departure in a special car, drawn by engine No. 18, which was placed upon the road at a few moments' notice by the Baltimore and Ohio

aches of the White House.

roe or City Point color is given to the report that the rebel deputation have been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortres

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-Evening. place he arrived at two P. M., and embarked on the he will reach at one to-morrow morning.

the Mary Martin, awaiting the President's order as t whether they should proceed to Washington.

tress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 1865. A despatch from Annapolis says that President Lin coln, accompanied only by a servant, arrived here and left at one o'clock on the steamer Colyer for Fortress

missioners Within the Union Lines. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Feb. 1, 1865.

The announcement that the rebel peace com had arrived within our lines and had gone to Washing ton, although premature, was not without foundation in

centre, and, being answered, it was found to be a request, in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. Blair and General Grant, for permission to the following named ters:-Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, Assistant Adjutant General and Exchange Commissioner; Alexander H. Ste

Colonel Samuel Harriman, commanding the First brigade of the First division of the Ninth corps, received the communication and forwarded it to the headquar-ters. Owing to General Grant's absence from City Point was referred to Washington, and, after several com-munications had passed between our authori-ties and the commissioners, the permission was granted, and a deputation, consisting of Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff; Colonel Harriman, Brackett, of General Wilcox's staff, were appointed to

meet the gentlemen and escort them within our lines. sunset yesterday, and were soon joined by Mr. Stephen lines, at which moment the troops on both sides united in a simultaneous cheer, which seemed to give them greater confidence than they had before exhibited. They were escorted to the railroad in carriages, where

Point. A large crowd of soldiers was here assembled, anxious to get a glimpse of the strangers; and, when the train started, loud cheers again greeted them. On arrivheadquarters, where they spent the night.

ted and careworn, but Mr. Hunter appeared to be hale and hearty, as did Colonel Hatch. The latter conducted the negotiations in his usual agreeable and happy man

hope expressed by Mr. Stephens to Colonel Harriman, on bidding bim good bye, that they would soon meet

The Rebel Peace Commissioners at Fort-

Pess Monroe.
BANKINORS, Feb. 2, 1865. The Annapolis correspondent has just tel graphed the arrival of the steamer Lady Long from City Point, which piece she left Wednesday noon. She reports that the

[From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 2.]

There is so much discussion about the proportions of peace between the government of the United States and the disappointed leaders who have compelled a large portion of our people to take arms against it, that we should our eyes. Pride, passion, and a haughty sense of re-fusing to repent, have been the triple cause of hatred among the families of men as among the families of nations. But we cannot, before God-we dare not, forget that if it is hard to say I am penitent, it is easy to say I forgive. How mysterious the philosophy of the human heart! How full of pathos and instruction the prodigal son! a tear, unless, indeed, he attempted to outrage nature by showing that he had no feeling? We know upt if there this same city of Washington; but we hope they are ou the ground. The more distinguished or authoritative they are the more they should be welcomed. The terms are not sought to be returned as captives, or as inferiors, or as degraded members of the national family. There is ndition of restoration. It is not the abolitic of slavery. To that both sides have at last agreed—the one because it desired, the other because it could not help L That condition is that the Union shall be restored

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Departure of the Commissioners from Petersburg. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.]

Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, the Confede rate Peace Commissioners, who left here on Sunday orning for Washington city, stopped on Sunday night n Petersburg, whence they went through the lines to City Point yesterday morning. They left our lines in the transit their character and the objects of their mis as never was heard before, and continued it until the Commissioners were out of sight and well within the Yankee lines; when the clamor was immediately caught up by the Yankee troops, who cheered and hurshouts of the two armies the Commissioners went or their way. The next we hear of them will be through

The Monroe Doctrine.

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Mon-day, Mr. De Jarnette offered a resolution, which was sly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying the time may not be distant when the Confederate States will be prepared to unite, on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe dcotrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America.

THE DRAFT.

What Secretary Stanton Says About the ervisors Blunt, Ely, Tweed and Willmann, accompa

nied by Colonel F. A. Conkling, Street Commissioner Cor nell, and two or three others, arrived here this morning to secure, if possible, justice to New York city in reference to the quota. They had an interview with the Sec which Mr. Stanton gave them to-day may be summed up n the following words:—"If the assignment of the quota o the county of New York be too small, I presume, gen demen, that as good citizens you will not object to it se stand ready to reduce it upon that fact being conclu

Reduction of the Quota of New York

owing telegraphic despatch, received by him from

We obtained to-day the President's assent to the fol-

lowing proposition:

That so much of the revised quota as was added to the State of New York by the order of January 24, say sixteen thousand, be deferred for further investigation; this deferred portion of the quota to be deducted prorotate from the various districts of the State. This is to be carried out by a definction of twenty-five per cent from the quotas of each district in the State, as assigned January 24. The deferred portion is to be the subject for future examination and action.

JAMES A. BELL,
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,

Senators.

The following despatch from the committee of the possible a reduction of the quota in this city, was re-

The following tlegraphic despatch was received by Mayor Gunther yesterday from Senators Bell and

To Mayor Gustner:—

The undersigned have obtained the President's lapproval of a proposition to defer twenty-five per cent of the quota, as assigned to the various districts of our State, under the order of January 24, for further investigation. This relieves your city immediately of more than five

This relieves your city immediately of more than five thousand of the present call.

JAMES A. BELL., Of the State GEO. H. ANDREWS, Senate.

The Brooklyn Loan for Paying Bounties to Volunteers. Some weeks since the King's county Board of Super

to be appropriated to the payment of bounties to volun teers, with the view of filling the quota as speedily as ear seven per cent interest, which met with a good represented large property interests. The Committee on Accounts, to whom it was referred to fix the date of the maturity of the bonds, failed to do their duty, their object being to defeat the measure. At a subsequent meeting the matter was taken out of their hands meeting the matter was taken out of their hands and confided to a special committee, which, at a meeting held last evening, submitted a report, in which the time for the payment of the loan was fixed upon the lat day of May, 1875, and the county Treasurer was authorized to advertise that proposals would be received on Wednesday, February 8, the money for such portion as might be awarded to be paid into the county treasury on or before Saturday, February 11, at one o'clock P. M.; interest to be allowed from the date of payment. An accompanying resolution, embracing the above recommendations of the committee, was adopted by a vote of 12 year to 7 nays.

Rhode Island and the Draft.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2, 1865 questing the Governor to make an application for the postponement of the draft.

Julian Zulueta, one of the most prominent slave dealers of Cuba, has been sentenced by the Attorney Gene been implicated with Colonel Arguelles, sent here from New York.

As. Mr. Zulueta is one of the millionaires of Cubs, he

SHERMAN.

Gunboats Moving Up Cape Fear River.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Army Less Than Forty Miles from Charleston.

GEN. FOSTER'S FORCES CO-OPERATING,

The steamer Warrior, Captain Mott, arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, N. C. Up to the time that she Warrior sailed, on Sunday last, nothing of importance had taken place, with the exception that several of our gunboats were moving up the Cape Fear river to the vicinity of one of the rebel forts, probably with the inten

also this afternoon, from Hilton Head, S. C., with over five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Major General Sherman in his late campaign.

The Cahawba sailed from Hilton Head on last Saturday,

the 28th, and, besides the mails and despatches from Sherman's army, brings intelligence of the highly gratifying success attending thus far the opening of the cam paign in the State of South Carolina.

One portion of Major General Sherman's army moved direct from Savannah, Ga., and the other, consisting of wo corps, moved from Beaufort, S. C., and were both rapidly advancing against Charleston, S. C.

it to be at a distance of less than forty miles from Charleston. The rebels were offering resistence at every int, but were rapidly being driven from every available position for defence. Forage and subsistan ound in large quantities by our soldiers as followed the retreating steps of the rebels.

The army commanded by Major General Foster was

the movements of our troops through South Carolina are ampaign to the rebels than that of their celebrated march through the heart of Georgia.

contracted, and it was probable that no desperate re-sistance would be made, or battle offered, until our forces had reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentra to make one last terrible effort to save the State from th inroads of Sherman's conquering army.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.) orning is to the effect that Sherman's infantry, with wagon trains, are encamped near Ennis' a road running towards Sister's Ferry. A reconnecte force was reported within four miles of Roberts which is fifty miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of the Savannah river. A small force of Yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legares, on Saturday night, but were driven off. General Mardee telegraphs hat the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th inst., and moved northward in two columns on the morning of the 27th. He also reports that all attempt to cross the Combahee river have so far failed

Major General George G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac; General R. S. Foster, of the Army of the rmies operating against Richmond; Captain Thernton ate executive officer of the Koarsarge; brevet Major Mc brevet Major Meade (file), and Charles Gallagher, Eq., of Baltimore, were passengers on the United States of Baltimore, were passengers on the Unit steamer Louisiana from Annapolis to Fortress General Foster to the headquarters of Major General E O. C. Ord, commanding Army of the James and Department of Virginia, and General Sharpe to the headquar Lieutenant General Grant was at Fortress Monroe of

General Gordon, Colonel Webster, and Captain William

I. James, United States Army, were at Fortress Monroe

ive Committee to investigate our city departm League Club last Friday, at Peter Cooper's on Saturday, at A. T. Stewart's on Sunday, at Astor's on Monday, rested on Wednesday night. It is probable that they will streng ously advocate the removal of the State capital to this Dr. L. J. Czapkay, of San Francisco, California, is at

present in this city, on his way to Europe. This gentle-man is one of the Hungarian exiles who came to this country many years ago. He chose California as his abiding place, and there by continuous deligence and skill amassed a large fortune. He stands high in the confidence of the people of that State as well as of the It is understood that he takes letters to all our ninisters in Europe, and will represent the United States Prussia, in May next. Mr. Lincoln has given him as autograph letter, and altogether the doctor leaves us un der the highest auspices, and with the best wishes of all who know him for his success on the other side of the

Major General Hastings Doyle, who is on a short visit to Washington and other cities.

Richmond, Third Massachusetts; Colonel Ross, St. Louis, and D. Sloan, United States Army, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major General Mortimer D. Leggett, con Major General acritine with part of his staff, consisting of Captain G. W. Porter, Captain Gilbert, Licutenant A. W. Stewart and Licutenant H. A. McDonald, from Savannah; Ex-Governor A. W. Randall, of Minnesota; General Penrose, of Albany; Hon. N. D. Spring, of Connecticut; and Colonel Crawford, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

States Army, are at the Astor House.

Americans registered at the office of Lherbette, Kane & Co., American bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to January 12:—Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Miss. Banford and daughter, George W. Sanford, J. A. Volsin, Jr.; A. W. Hearn, George B. Farrirdge, George B. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. Eccles Gillender, Mr. and Mrs. Earr, New York; J. A. Leiss, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Latham, California.

The Susquehanna at Fort Fisher.

You would confer a great favor on me if you would in sert the following in your valuable paper in reference to
Mr. James Callahan's gallant conduct on the frigate Suequehanna, during the seige of Fort Fisher:—Mr. Callahan is well known to you as a Sandy Hook and coast

han is well known to you as a Sandy Hook and coast pilot. By his undaunted courage and heroic bravery, amidst showers of shot and shell, he shood to his post, and his services were invaluable. He has done more for the navy since the rebellion broke out than any other pilot in the North. Please give him a little praise in your valuable paper, which he richly deserves.

I also notice in your paper that all the officers of the fact are mentioned, with the exception of the Sasquelanna's, in the attack of Fort Fisher. Lieut Commander F. B. Blake and Lieut, John R. Bartlett, Pirst Lieutenant of Marlins Win. Wallace, and Ensign Win. W. Rhodes, landed with two boats' crews numbering about eighty men. These were the first officers to enter the fort. Lieutenast Wallace was shot down, and luid close to the fort on the sand. The shot and shell flew so fast that he could not be taken away. No officers in the facet are describing of more praise than Commander Goden and the officers of the frigate Europalanna. FAUL JONES.